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EXAMINER

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Response to Arguments

Claims 10,11 and 16

Examiner acknowledged that the rejection of claims is defective. However, the claims 10, 11 and 16 are dependent on claim 8 (claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chua in view over Leung and Chen). Therefore, it is apparent that the dependent claims 10, 11 and 16 also include the prior art references Chuah, Leung and Chen used for the rejection of independent claim.

The correction will be included upon filing an appeal.

Claim 1

Applicant argues that Chuah is not modifiable for use in a unidirectional broadcast network as suggested in the action.

Examiner respectfully disagrees. Handoff is originally developed for bidirectional communication network. Handoff for a broadcast system came later as shown by Leung (Paragraph [0010]). Leung modified the handoff for the bidirectional system to handle the handoff for a unidirectional broadcast system (Paragraph [0010-0012]). Leung modified the handoff for unidirectional broadcast system thus avoiding signaling message exchange. Therefore, Chuah is modifiable for use in a unidirectional network as suggested by Leung.

In a broadcast system both the base stations (old and new) are transmitting the same information simultaneously. Therefore, there is no need to tell the new base station to start transmitting to the mobile station. The mobile station can choose any one or both base stations to receive the information. Leung teaches how to switch from one

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base station to another without losing data by taking into account delay or advancement of the new broadcast compared to the original one (Paragraphs [0067-0068]).

Applicant further argues that Chuah and Leung clearly teach against the proposed combination and the action in no way addresses these issues when making the rejection final.

For a broadcast system there is no need to tell the target base station when to start transmitting to the mobile station. Synchronization is the only issue here and Leung teaches that part.

It is to be noted that applicant's claim originally filed includes handoff applicable to both bidirectional and unidirectional communications network. Applicant has modified lately to use for unidirectional broadcast system.

Leung teaches how to use the handoff system for a broadcast system. In other words, how the mobile station can synchronize with the new base station without losing data. Therefore, the handoff system of Chuah can be modified to include broadcast system handover as taught by Leung.

Claims 11, 23 and 24

Applicant argues that "claim 11 depends on claim 10, which recites," in response to E suspending reception on the wireless channel unit until performing (F)... The combination of Chuah, Leung, and Nishiyama fails to suggest all elements of the elements recited in Claim 11.

Claim 10 is broad and the limitation of the claim is nothing more than definition of handoff. Handoff requires suspension of reception on the wireless channel unit from the first base station and therefore, reads on the above limitation. Leung also teaches (Paragraph [0067]) "subscriber station starts outputting the units from the buffer and **discontinues decoding and receiving of the old broadcast stream**".

This above underlined citation reads on suspending reception on the wireless channel unit until performing F.

Leung further teaches (Paragraph [00067]), "**the subscriber station discontinues buffering** and provides the units directly to the output". Therefore, power consumption has been reduced due to the suspension. This further requires some instructions. Therefore, the above citation also reads on the limitation, "instructing module of a wireless terminal to reduce power consumption".

In view of the above, the finality of the rejection has been maintained.